MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1879.

Amusements To-Day,

tendemy of Music-Sleepy Hollow. Smertenn Institute-Porty-ighth National Exhibition. Beath's Theater-Riscool. Brooklyn Pork Theater-A Strap of Paper. Folly Theatre-II. M. S. Pinstore. Grand Opera House. The Mighty Dollar, Haverly's Theater Our Backing. However & Bial's Garden Course. Newtyr & Bial's Garden Course. New York Agantisco. H. N. S. Pinders. Nible's Garden. Exchantings. Olympic Theater. The Pennis Pay. Park Theater-The Crashed Tragellan. Ran Francisco Minsteels—Browlway and 19th 05. REALFARMING MAINTENNEY, AND TOWNS RESPONDED THE THEORY OF THE STREET THE STREET, Broadly Parker, Broadly Parker, Lines Square Theories—My Father, Wood's Broadway Theories—Michaeltse.

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Ohio in Doubt.

There are only seven working days left before the Ohio election, which occurs one week from to-morrow. Both sides keep up that show of cheerful confidence which political managers have come to regard as an indispensable part of the tactics of a close campaign. On both sides it is merely a show. In a State where the total vote is as large as in Ohio, and where the vote is so equally divided between the two parties, it is not within the limitations of human intelligence to figure out the result beforehand. An unforeseen contingency, a factor unreckoned in the most careful computations, a chance or mischance on the eve of election day, may determine the event one way or the other. Ohio has been carried, as a rule, by too small majorities, whether Republican or Democratic, to make it a good field for prophets to cultivate.

That very fact destroys a large part of the significance that has been attached in advance to the result of the coming election It is an important election, for Ohio is a great State, but its importance has been exaggerated. The party that carries Ohio next week may carry New York next month, and the country next year; it will not carry New York or the country because it carried Ohio.

This last week of the campaign in Ohio will be enlivened by the presence of Mr. JAMES G. BLAINE, who has yielded to the solicitations of his friend and ardent admirer, JOHN SHERMAN, and gone to take the stump for FOSTER. If Mr. BLAINE succeeds. by means of his earnest eloquence on the Southern question, in recovering the ground lost by Sherman in his attempts to explain the four per cent, bond scandal, he will be able to return to Maine with the consciousness that he has performed an act of noble if not of heroic disinterestedness.

It is said that JOHN SHERMAN himself intends to return to Ohio and make a few more Presidential aspirations more or less wrapped up in the canvass, but he also has other interests at stake. The complexion of the Legislature, which is even more in doubt than the State ticket, will determine the choice of a Senator to succeed Judge THURMAN. Mr. SHERMAN'S name is not prominently mentioned as a candidate for Senator in case the Legislature is Republican. We do not consider it improbable, however, that his well-known habits of thrift may lead him to provide himself with be held in reserve against the accidents and uncertainties of a Presidential candidacy.

Mr. CARL SCHURZ, the civil service re former, has been invited to visit Ohio again this week in the interest of Mr. FOSTER. He has declined to do so, and it is a curious and interesting fact that his declination is on all sides regarded as favorable to Mr. FOSTER'S chances.

Who Furnished the Money?

When Gen. Grant left the United States in May, 1877, it was determined to make his departure the occasion of a rebuke to HAYES. The Pennsylvania Ring and the Philadelphia political gamblers had taken the matter in hand, and they saw to it that Hayes was most pointedly slighted when he went to Philadelphia, while GRANT's reception was an ovation scarcely surpassed in noise by the recent affair at San Francisco. The stalwarts were then in arms. They

saw Hayes surrendering the Republican party in the South, and abandoning the carpet-bag Governments, those precious nests of fraud and corruption which GRANT had so carefully guarded. Few of them were even willing to admit that HAYPS had been elected. They declared that he held his place by means of a bargain with Southern representatives, and that the betrayal of the Republican party then in progress was a part of the contract. In their eyes the contrast between HAYES and GRANT was even greater than it would have been between TILDEN and GRANT, and the conspiracy was then deliberately formed to put GRANT in training for a third term.

All the Rings which had flourished under GRANT'S two Administrations were, of course, eager for another opportunity. The rich toadles who had made him pecuniary gifts and received political and social considerations in return were ready and anxious to put up all the money that might be required.

This fund must have amounted to a handsome sum. But, as yet, nobody has confessed his share in the enterprise. If the third term comes to grief, and GRANT remains a private citizen, the world will probably never know by whom the money was furnished, or how much of it was consumed But if the scheme should succeed-which now seems unlikely-these benevolent gentlemen would be to the front, one and all, with their bank books, pointing to the sums Invested as the measure of their share of the spolls. It would be a spectacle even more humiliating than the distribution of the prizes in the first gift enterprise, when the Cabinet was filled with GRANT's presentmakers, and GRANT's policy was dictated by the longest purse. But in such a business somebody would inevitably be disappointed, and that somebody would let the country into the secrets of this most remarkable of all political operations.

Meanwhile the programme is smoothly carried on. The Philadelphia Ring had the Lonor of giving GRANT his send-off, and his in that city in time for any effect that it

Republican Convention. His journeyings about the United States until that time may be regarded as a mere continuation of the idvertising expedition equipped at Phila-

McCrary's Retrenchment.

It is announced with a flourish of trumpets from Washington that Mr. McCRARY, who wants to be a Judge of the United States Court, will reduce the estimates of the War Department for the ensuing fiscal year below the appropriations for the current year by about a quarter of a million, leaving over forty millions to stand as regular expenses

for the service.

This so-called economy is to be effected by discarding the estimates of the engineer bureau for rivers and harbors generally, except for such special works as the de facto Secretary may consider suitable to be carried on. In other words, McCRARY sets his judgment up against the will of Congress, with a full knowledge that his recommendation will not be regarded as having any more value than so much waste paper. He calls that retrenchment.

This is the species of deception which all the departments practise. When a real reduction of expenditures is made by their opponents in Congress it is systematically depreciated and misrepresented. When they claim that they themselves have economized, it is found, as in this instance, to be a delusion and snare, if not a positive fraud. Mr. McCrary does not propose to touch the enormous abuses in the cost of the army. Not a man is to be dismissed. The whole top-heavy machine, with all its magnificent Generals and staffs and their grand outfits and quarters and parade, will be kept up to the fullest extent if the Fraudulent Adminis tration can have its way.

The chiefs of the army, some of whom have been swinging around the circle with HAYES, and who spend a good portion of the year and a large amount of the people's money in travelling about the country, control the executive department in their own interest through social, political, and other influences at Washington, little understood by the taxpayers. Gen. Grant was in personal sympathy with this Ring during the eight years of his extravagant and corrupt rule. He did everything to strengthen the army, which he used as a partisan machine at the dictation of the Republican leaders.

Without the army, the frauds in Louisiana, South Carolina, and Florida could not have succeeded, and the greatest of all frauds, by which the Presidency was finally stolen, would not have been consummated. It is natural, therefore, that HAYES and his associates, who are holding office by this means, should sustain the army and interpose the Executive power to prevent any reduction of the present force. The Republicans in both Houses of Congress have uniformly voted against every substantial reform in the army. Their united strength, reënforced by the Democrats from Texas and a few others, has successfully resisted every attempt in this direction.

Now that the House of Representatives and the Senate are both Democratic, and the old excuse of a Republican Senate standing in the way of retrenchment no longer exists, we shall see whether this flagrant abuse is allowed to go on as it has done since the close of the rebellion. In time of profound peace we are keeping up a rate of war expense to maintain in splendor a favored class that is aristocratic in every assumption and has no genuine sympathy with the people. It remains with a Demoup a grand army with nothing to do shall be continued, or radically changed. That decision may largely affect the Presidential election.

Fair Democratic Prospects in Pennsylvania.

The campaign in Pennsylvania is a quiet one. We hear of Mr. BARR or Mr. BUTLER at a county fair now and then; but the State Committees are doing nothing that is visible at this distance, and there have been six more round years of officeholding, to only two or three meetings at which Speaker RANDALL and ex-Speaker Grow have appeared for their respective parties. A quiet campaign has generally been fa-

vorable to the Democrats in Pennsylvania. The Republican strength lies in the cities and great manufacturing centres, and is only brought out when the corporations and large employers of labor are aroused by a lively campaign and see that the Republicans on their pay roll vote, and when the Democrats and reformers either stay in the shops or are forced to vote against their honest convictions. Pennsylvania is in reality a Democratic State. The majority against Hoyr, reckoning Greenback-Labor and Democratic votes together, was tre-This year there is no excuse or occasion for any division of the opposition vote, and the chances are that Democratic Greenbackers and Labor Reformers, seeing the folly of squandering their power to redress the grievances of which they so justly complain, by adhering to a powerless third party, will be found in the Democratic camp in November. These, with the dissatisfied Republicans, who will go with the Demoerats on the anti-Ring and anti-discrimination issues and in favor of "honest men in office"-a thing which the Republican Convention formally declared it did not desire-

ought to put the result beyond doubt. The fact that there is only one State office to fill-the State Treasurership, which has been so long and so shamefully abused by the Ring-is also very helpful to the Democrats. The settlement of the troubles in Philadelphia gives them the fairest field

they have seen in many a year. Pennsylvania, since she ceased to be an October State, has usually been seriously affected by the result in Ohio. But this year even the defeat of Ewing could do no great damage in Pennsylvania. The important issues being of a purely local but extremely vital character, the party would not necessarily be depressed by the most overwhelm ing disaster in Ohio. Ewing's defeat would e attributed to the financial question, and would not dismay the hard-money party in Pennsylvania, while his election would be rightly accepted as a protest against electoral fraud and radical corruption.

Mrs. Fremont's Discovery.

How many matrons and maidens are there between Madison square and the Park who feel a generous discontent with their lives and a desire to shape them to better and wider uses? They have more money and more time than they well know what to do with. They have had the best teachers and have read the best books. They have had the more stimulating education of travel. They peer out from the windows of their drawing rooms into the abysses of ignorance, want, and crime that yawn around them on every side, and they feel a desire, more or less clearly defined and urgent, to let their light shine into that outer darkness. They have no Bostonian yearnings for a Mission with a pligrimage around the globe will wind up | capital M; but they are pursued by a suspicion that beyond the familiar routine of may be expected to have on the National | church and Sunday school and almsgiving | kind with dignity and grace. He didn't say

lie untrodden paths of usefulness, if they could only find them. We do not know how many such matrons and maidens there are in New York, but we are sure there are

more of them than is generally suspected. JOHN C. FREMONT used to be called the Pathfinder, and a proud title it was. Apparently his wife, the JESSIE BENTON of old days, has turned pathfinder, too, though in different field of exploration. The other evening the Post printed an extract from one of her recent letters to a friend in the East. She found in her new Arizona home a history class of big boys and girls, the children of poor parents, who had to work out of hours in order to get the time to attend school. She was so pleased with their looks and pluck that she volunteered to help teach them. She writes:

"It was a great pleasure to me to find that I could add to the knowledge of these young people, that I could make reat and human to them names and personages, that I could link together one event and one personality after another, until history became not a dry mass o names and dates and isolated events, but a connected and yet broadening stream of human effort. I cannot, of course, begin to tell you all I said to them, but the thirty-two history talks I gave my Arizona flock of scholars each Friday of the term after I jained them were a manorama of history as my father had taught me to know it as I had realized it in many a spot of classic ground in Europe, as reading had enriched it with personal belongings and lights, and as I had seen it made both in France and in our own great trial time. For this, when they would thank me, I would tell them to thank my father. I acquired last wir ter a practical insight into the vast and spreading influence of the spoken word on receptive and willing young minds. There never done any one thing that gave me so much content is the doing and the remembrance

What Mrs. FREMONT has done in Arizona other women have done much nearer home. We have now in mind one such case in a New England town barely a hundred miles from New York; and the high school itself would not be more missed in that town than he quiet little lady who for years has gathered its lade and lassies into her parlors and inoculated them with her own love for the best books, and for the study of the wonderful and beautiful world around them.

Where is there a better field for this sort of work than New York?

The End of the Excursion Season.

With the week that has just passed, the summer amusements of the community may be said to have formally come to an end, and New York to have disposed itself to different methods of recreation. Concy Island, Long Branch, and the numerous places resorted to daily by the permanent and floating population of the city, have practically closed, boarded up their hotels and barrooms, and relapsed into their period of hibernation. With the more remote watering places the case is the same, and the last week of Sepember witnesses the restoration to the city of a most important element of its population. The hours of business become longer, enterprises of varying pith and moment are born, and thrive, languish, or die.

The season that has ended was the best excursion season, regarded from the point of view of the excursion manager, that New York has known. The people who want to be amused had money to pay for their pleasure and possessed that confidence in their condition that disposed them to seek amusement and enabled them to feel that they could reasonably spend their money on it. Every railroad that gave access to a summer resort, every boat that had a good excursion to offer, every barge owner and towman concerned in the popular line of special recreation-all, without exception, are able to report a season of great activity and profit. Cheap, wholesome, and reason able amusement was never before in such Now that the summer is over, they are all the better for it. It has conferred energy, health, and general sanity, and the winter's work will be the more effective.

It is held that Paris is the great city of pleasure, and that its people, traditionally disposed to self-enjoyment, have seemed for themselves exceptional methods and facilitles for gratifying themselves. It is greatly to be doubted, however, if any great city is better endowed in respect of topography and climate for the wholesome recreation of its inhabitants than is New York. Its relation to seashore and mountain, to river and upland, makes of it a much favored spot, itself the great watering place of the whole country. This is a most important factor of its prosperity and its future growth.

Can there be truth in the report, which is seriously put forth, that the Hon. WILLIAM MAXWELL EVALUE is coming to this State to make stump speeches for Connell?

"I am very glad they are gone now, and I

We quote this sentence from the report of a speech made to a Kansas crowd on Thursday by WM, T. SHERMAN, General of the Army. He was speaking of the Indians who used to live in that part of Kansas, and the reporter records the fact that this expression of indifference as to their fate elicited great laughter.

Earlier in his speech he had indulged in personal reminiscence, and we beg honest men to note the tone employed by the General of the Army in this haranguo to a throng of Indianhating frontier settlers:

"My triends, Mr. Kicking Sinband Besck Kettle and artic Royan, were encamped just hereafted where we ow stand. They sent me word they wanted to pay me a set, so as to tak with the Commander to the me a set, so as to tak with the Commander to the the want was found to happen, and they have been been propose to eave. They would not believe me. Better propose to eave. They would not believe me. Better propose to eave they are the set year awar, same up, and they had to go. On the early year awar, same up, and they had to go. On the set year awar, same up, and they had not select war usint to, under the set yield they came with their war points, for their sides, and they had prepared themselves to look the deviles—a they see. We had what they called a talk, and it was pretty plain talk, too, on my part. They did not believe me when I said the white may was contain here to take possession of these lands. They did not believe me when I said the white may was contain here to take possession of these lands. They did not believe the white may would ever want to by large. The next year we had the war which resulted in the killing of black setties down in the Indian country. "My triends, Mr. Kicking Bins and Black Kerris and

This is worse than flippant; it is brutal in its partiessness. Frontier settlers are too much in the habit of speaking of the Indians as devils, and of saying that the only good Indian is a dead one. It is not pleasant to find the General of the Army borrowing their language and echoing their sentiments. It is a bad example set to the younger officers of the army. It is a bad augury for the future of the Indians if they are ever turned over to the tender care of the War Department, as some philanthropists advise. "Devils as they were." "I don't care very

much where they are gone to." It is the spirit which breathes in these shameful words that has caused all the bloody and costly Indian wars of our time.

All the prominent walkers were feeling so hearty and talking so much, and so well able to go about town yesterday, that the great sympathy for their sufferings in the late contest

eems to have been a little misplaced. A man in Cincinnati recently telegraphed OG. WASHINGTON CHILDS, A. M., that five hundred thousand persons, or thereabouts, at that point were burning with impatience to see Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT. He urgently requested Mr. CHILDS to forward his Eminence to Cincinnati to be shown at the coming Exposition, and he especially desired Mr. CHILDS to, be present himself as the exhibitor.

G. WASHINGTON CHILDS, A. M., never received more gratifying telegraphic despatch in his life-not even the one conveying the intelli-gence that Princeton had made him Master of Arts in consideration of the relief he had afforded by his precious balm to Dr. McCosn's afflicted toes. But GHANT was away off in San Francisco, Mr. CHILDS had not the article wanted in manual possession, and he was compelied to send a regretful reply.

The Texas juryman who was peremptorily hallonged asked the lawyer whether he preferred nives or bistols.

that it was not in his power to produce GRANT anywhere at a moment's notice. He pretended to call a meeting of the gentlemen who have put up the money for the purchase of the ex-President's time, and his proper exhibition in the four quarters of the globe, and then gravely

decided that it would be impossible to send him to Cincinnati. The people of the Paris of America must wait until such time as the show comes around in due course. Then G. WASHINGTON CHILDS, A. M., will take pride in riding through the streets of that city, with the chief attraction sented by his side in an open barouche drawn by as many white horses as they can raise.

Not long since, when the Wachusett got aground, in broad daylight, in Portsmouth harbor, it was remarked that that made six such performances so far, this year, for United states vessels, not to speak of trifles like losing anchors and chains. During the past week the Minnesota has distinguished herself by breaking from her moorings and running aground In Newport outer harbor, requiring to be hauled off by the torpedo steamer Nina. Considering the small number of the naval vessels in commission, their capacity for running scround in fine weather and under circumstances not at all creditable is really remarkable. Still more remarkable is the fact that by far the largest proportion of these singular accidents have occurred to recruiting and training ships, which are supposed to be those on which the apprentices see extra fine seaman ship, for their instruction and imitation.

Another question has arisen with reference to the ASTLEY belt. O'LEARY claims to have first challenged the winner by making the requisite deposit with Mr. Bushy. PANCHOT also claims to have first challenged ROWELL, Mr. ATRINSON says Mr. Busny has no authority to accept a challenge. The next contest for the belt will probably be about three months hence in London, and the struggle for first chal-lenge is with the view to control the prelimnary arrangements.

Is it a sin to bathe on Sunday? The question came up in a practical shape in the Belfast Town Council some weeks ago and gave rise to a curious debate. The proposition was to throw open the free baths and washhouses for three hours on Sunday mornings for the greater convenience and cleanliness of the Belfast public.

Councillor MacGnagn was shocked and plarmed that such a desecration of the Sabbath should have been seriously proposed in a Christian city. He had in his own house a bath, hot and cold "-as Dognesary had two gowns and everything handsome about him-but he never in his life got into the tub on Sunday. He thought it a very wrong and improper thing bathe on that holy day. It was bad enough to have the parks open on the Sabbath without opening the washhouses, too. For his part he looked upon it as the entering wedge for the introduction of the Continental Sunday.

The Rev. Dr. Watts spoke to much the same effect. He did not see the necessity for opening the baths on the Sabbath; there were other days in the week. "A man who got a bath wice a week was not badly off," the Rev. Dr. WATTS thought.

In the face of these arguments and protests the Council voted to give the poorer Belfasters

a chance to bathe before going to church. Was this action of the Council right or wrong It would be interesting to have the opinion o the Rev. Mr. Bacon of Norwich or the Rev. Dr. Longs of Jersey City Heights on this point. A greater Divine than either of them has said that cleanliness is next to godliness. If that is so, a good bath ought to be an excellent preparation for getting all the benefit possible out of a good sermon.

When a poor man is released from State prison he finds himself in a chilly world.

The other day the doors of the Trenton State prison awang open to permit the departure of a life insurance president. The Warden bowed There sympathizing friends had arranged a complimentary recoption and dinner. A doctor of divinity said grace; a postmaster, a brigadiergeneral, and other dignitaries lent their presonce; the deputy warden in his after-dinner speech said he had "learned to love" the gues of the evening, who, he thought, had been unjustly punished; and a local politician of note called upon the friends of the life insurance president to rally around him and help him to get redress.

Thus we see that circumstances alter cases.

The contestants in the late walking match had a long talk before they began to walk. The prospects are now that they will have a longer talk after it. Notwithstanding the prolonged discussion of the articles of agreement which were adopted, a contingency has arisen not oreseen by the most astute. The articles provided for dividing the gate money among only six of the contestants who should make 450 miles in six days. The unexpected, which always happens, has happened in this case, for eight men made the 450 miles. The problem is, who shall pay the other two-or which are the 9 Meanwhile Mr. ATKINSON holds the \$55,442.25 awaiting the solution of the

Mr. Blaine's zeal for the success of the Republican party in the alleged great pivotal State of Ohio must be tempered to a certain extent by considerations of a personal nature.

The young rowdies who got drunk and otherwise misconducted themselves in Trenton, the other night, are no longer members of Princeton College. They have not been expelled, but their connection with the college has been "severed"—whatever that may mean. When undergraduates who get drunk and break the peace are treated precisely as ragamuffin street boys are in the like case, college manners will improve.

If it is true that LIONEL TENNYSON, the son of the English poet laureate, will henceforth renounce his family name of TENNYSON and become Lionel Tunnen in order to secure \$5,000 year, under Mr. Tunnen's provision, the young man shows the prose rather than the poetry of his nature. Though the son of a poet, and though his wife is the daughter of a poet, he knows the value of \$5,000 a year, as did his uncle, also a poet and the brother of a poet, who renounced the same name of TENNYSON on the same conditions. What's in a name? The father's fame will not butter the son's parsnips. but five thousand a year will butter them most temptingly. Some people who are ever priding themselves on the surname they bear, will probably wonder at this businesslike act of young Turner, lately Tennison. Probably, also, they will think his example not one to be ollowed-but then they have never been tempted to follow it by five thousand a year,

Mr. HAYES's attempts to be witty are about as successful as his attempts to be profound.

Bulls, Pumpkins, and Mr. Hayes.

From the Washington Post.

There isn't a bull, which the Fraudulent Exective inspects in his vince to the rural fairs, that hasn't
t thicker sense of honor is the sural stand better in the
stimation of honor meaning a lumpkin that desaut
the shelter to more originally a lumpkin that desaut
the shelter to more originally all the scales, shan
ding, softlimental cut purse, of the American Republic
who signs himself. "Fresident."

The Honorary Director of the First National Manale.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer. John Shorman is going to take another term a Ohe shoutelection time, it the First National Mank of wall street-can space him tor a few days. It is hard to se a bank's hired man.

Once, Not Twice. From the St. Lexis Post-Despatch.

A party that has stolen the Presidency once an do it a second time. A people that submitted to it once may do so again.

A Peremptory Challenge Promptly Met. From the Boston Post.

FACTS FOR THE GRANT BOOM.

The official records show that the adminstration of President Grant was more disastrous to his party than that of any other President of the United States. The Congressional Record shows that during

the first two years of Grant's term as President there were 170 Republicans and 67 Democrate in Congress, divided thus: 118 Republicans from all the States of the North and 52 Republicans from the Southern States; 40 Democrate from Northern and 27 from Southern States. The Republican majority was 103.

During the last two years of Grant's term the Republicans had but 106 members in Congress —99 from the North and only 16 from the South -while the Democrate had 187 members-97 from the North and 90 from the South-a Demoeratic majority of 81. This shows that during Grant's term of the Presidency the Republicans custained a loss of 64 members of Congress, while the Democrats made a gain of 120 mem-

When Grant began his term as President there were 23 Republican and 7 Democratic Senators from the South. The day he retired from the Presidency the Republicans had but 5. and the Democrats had 27 Senators from the Southern States.

The question of a third term was presented with great directness in many of the States in the campaign of 1874, and the people with much greater directness declared against it.

In 1872 Gen. John A. Dix was elected Gov-eraor of New York by 51,825 Republican majority. He was renominated in 1874, and despite the advice of the experienced and sagarious politicians that he must positively prohibit the Convention from endorsing Grant's Administration, the Couvention, which was controlled by Grant officials in the Customs, Post Office, and internal revenue service, passed the following resolution:

That the administration of Gen. Grant has been dis tinguished for achievements in foreign and domestic policy unsurpassed in the history of the country.

The Liberal Republicans made no nominations for State officers, but, under direction of ex-Gov. Fenton and others in Convention, re-That we declare our uncompromising hostility to any

pretensions toward perpetuating power in the hands of

the same person beyond a second term; such pretensions

leserve, and should receive, the indignant condem tion of the people. A week or two later the Democrats met in Convention and declared:

The Presidency of the United States is a public trust, not a private perquisite, and there should be no third term of it.

On that issue Tilden and Dorsheimer were elected Governor and Lieutenant-Governor by 50,317 majority, a change of 102,000 votes. This seemed to indicate that the third term had received "the indignant condemnation of the

people. In October, 1872, Gen. John F. Hartranft was elected Governor of Pennsylvania by a majority of 34,368. A month later the same State gave Gen. Grant a majority of 135,000 for a second term, but at the Republican State Convention in 1874 Mr. Allison, then Grant's Register of the Treasury, offered the following resolution:

That if Gen. Grant he a candidate for a third term, the Republican party of Pennsylvania would support him. The Hon. O. J. Dickey, the successor of Thadleus Stevens in Congress, in opposing that res-

olution said: If Gen. Grant desires a third term there is honesty and patriotism enough in the Republican party to stand by the precedent established by Washington. No man in this connery eaght to violate the example set by the father of his country. Should such a thing be attempted, the people, with a unanimity with which they rushed forward to save the Union, will crush out the man who dares to break down so wise a precedent. The people of

Lancaster County are emphatically opposed to a third At the general election which followed, John A. Latta was elected Lieutenant-Governor by a majority of 4,679, despite the majority of 135,000 cast for Gen. Grant only two years before; and thus Pennsylvania responded to the resolution

" Rewistpe A. Uison. no action either for or against a third term, but the Democratic Convention of that State thus

That we have seen with alarm and regret the advoeacy in influential quarters of the election of a President of the United States for a period beyond that to which traditions and usages of the country have almost given the sanction of a fundamental law; that such as election would be a long stride on the road to a protracted monarchy and personal despatism; and we are decidedly n favor of establishing the one-term principle by an amendment to the Constitution

The Republican majority in Ohio was 34.268. in 1872, but upon this issue of the third term, as presented by the Democratic Convention, the entire Democratic State ticket was elected by a majority of 17,202-a change of over 51,000

In 1872 Indiana gave Gen. Grant a majority of 21,090, but on a third term issue in 1874 gave a

Democratic majority of 17,252. In 1872 Illinois gave a majority of 56,420 for Gen. Grant, but in 1874 declared against a third term by the election of a Democratic State ticket by 50,506 majority-a change in two years of

more than 55,000 votes. New Jersey gave Grant 14,180 majority in 1872, and in 1874 the Republicans nominated for Governor George A. Halsey, one of the most pronounced third-term men in the State. The Democratic candidate was elected by 13,233 ma-

Aussachusetts gave Grant 74,212 majority in 1872, and to show her condemnation of a third term elected Mr. Gaston, Democrat, Governor by a majority of 7,082—a change of 81,000 votes in two years.

These States of Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois gave an aggregate Republican majority of 282,000 votes in 1872, but in the issue of third term for Grant that great majority was overcome, and a Democratic majority obtained of 141,000, which indicates a change in these seven States of 423,000 votes, due mainly to the opposition of the people to a third term of the

Presidency for Gen. Grant.

Almost all the States of the South were Republican when Grant first became President, The Republican majorities by which Congress men were elected, who served during the first two years of Grant's term, were as follows Alabama, 15,406; Arkansas, 3,248; Florida, 4.017; Louisiana, 7,183; Mississippi, 36,221; Missouri, 20,252; South Carolina, 34,742; Tennessee, 31,695. Total for the eight States, 152,-864 Republican majority.

At the Congressional election held in these States during the last year of Grant's term all of them, except Florida and South Carolina, gave Democratic majorities as follows: Alabama, 83.772; Arkansas, 19.414; Louisiana, 6,685; Mississippi, 56,853; Missouri, 58,048; Tennessee, 43,600. Fiorida gave 926, and South Carolina 870 Republican majority, which leaves, after deducting the Republican majorities in the last two named States, a net majority for the Democrats in these same eight States of 216,576, which seems to indicate that the Democrats under Grantism gained 369,340 votes in these eight Southern States.

The same ratio of gains and losses applies to nearly all the States in the Union. It is not strange that there is a growing deire upon the part of the Democrats throughout

the country to have the Republicans nominate tion. Grant for a third term in 1880. Grant at a Union and Confederate Camp Fire

San Francisco, Sept. 28.-Last night Gen. SAN FRANCISCO, Sopt. 28.—Last night Gen. orant drove from the theatre to the pavilion where a camp fire of soldiers and suffice, timon and Consederate, of the late war wave in progress. Every inch of stording from its the pavilion was occupied and thousands outside were unable to obtain a healthcape. The stording from the pavilion was occupied and thousands on side were unable to obtain a healthcape. The stording was been expected with a freumenburger and appliance, and respondent of an address of welcome with a few remarks. Then the real business of the camp fire was lought. Many of the boys in this and gray induited so much loce as to become bilingious. They climbed apon the tables, several or which came down with a grashest sourced to the control of the cont

Merely a Coincidence. From the Continents Commercial.

The presence of Gil Haven in San Francisco, on the arrival of Grant, is a more councidence.

THE BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

Mr. Jacob Schaefer Promptly Accommodating

The match at billiards between Messrs. Jasob Schaefer of Chicago and George F. Slosson is now a certainty. The following letters have

boon written:

New York, Sept. 22, 1870.

Revyor New York, Cheffen—Door Sir. In reference to the proposition of this date, made by Jacob Schneer, permit ne to say that it suits me. I will agree to increase the number of points to three thousand, one thousand see the played each inch, and also to increase the sixte from five hundred dollars a side to two thousand dollars a side. I will made Mr. Schneder or his representative at your office, at 12 o'clock on the 24th inst., to just up the formed, which I singest shall be one had the medit strike—from and make all other needin preparations, inclusive or choosing a final stakeholder, to whem shall be just the reckipts of the match from its beginning to its close at which time the full amount, less the expenses of the match, shall be paid over to the winner, along with the four thousand dollars in class money. Respectfully, Gro. 9. Knosson.

Enron New York Christen. Her No. 1 hereby send you by my representative. Mr. Mr. 1 hereby send you by my representative. Mr. Mr. 1 hereby send you by my representative. Mr. Mr. 1 hereby send of the dark property of the model and fifty delices Total to cover the additional amount of some the model of the model amount of the model amount of the model of th

A meeting is be held at the Union Square Rooms to-day at 12 o'clock to toss for choice of tables, to appoint final stakeholder and arrange other details.

THE CAPTURE OF ANDRE.

Citizens of Tarrytown Moving for a Centen-ary Celebration of the Event.

An informal conference was lately held by some public-spirited men of Tarrytown and vicinity looking to a celebration, on Sept. 23, 1880, of the centenary of the capture of John André, the British spy. A plan was sketched for the celebration, which is to be elaborated hereafter. It is hoped that the citizens of Westchester County will take an active interest in the project, and help to carry it through. The spot where André was captured is marked by a monument with which many of the citizens of Tarrytown are dissatisfied, because it is tarnished, and much of the inscription is illegible It is also said that the design of the monu-

It is also said that the design of the monument is meaningless and the execution bad. A movement, started some years ago, to have a new monument erected by the aid of Congress, was not successful.

John Faniding, one of the captors of the spy, was buried in St. Peter's churchyard, near Peekskill. The corporation of New York erected a menument over his grave in 1827, Isane Van Wart, another of the captors, was buried in the Presbyterian churchyard, near Hall's Corners, Westchester County, and the callesns of that county crected a monument in his memory in 1829. The remains of the third captor, David Williams, lie in Schoharie County, N.Y. Congress has several times been appealed to in vain to erect a monument over his grave.

These who are interested in the proposed.

pealed to in vain to erect a monument over his grave.

Those who are interested in the proposed Tarrytown celebration have suggested that if the owner's consent could be obtained, the private park of Mr. John Anderson, about half a mile north of the spot where the spy was captured, would be an admirable location for the celebration ceremonies. This park is large, lovel, and surrounded by beautiful evergreena. It is near the old Dutch Church and the residence of Washington Irving, and the famous Sleepy Hollow and the cemetery where Irving is buried are not far away.

The Claims of a Pittsburgh Metallurgist. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have read

criticism on Edison's alleged discovery of new phe-omena in the treatment of metals in vacuo by electricity, published in THE SUN of Sept. 4. The writer, "W. E. S.," seems to look upon the alleged discovery of Mr. Edison with derision, because it conflicts with all provious scientific deductions. This is no argument, as all results are the fruit of certain causes and as I understand the conditions under which Mr

Edison treated his metal were different, different results are legitimate fruits of such treatment. It is a well known fact that games do exist in metals Mr. Edison excludes the gases, and produces different results. As to gases in metals, tron deposited by electric action often contains over two hundred times its bulk

suits. As to gases in metals, from deposited by electric action often contains over two hundred times its bulk of pases. A plate of such iron one-eighth of an inch thick may be broken with the fineers, but when the gases are excluded the iron is as inniteable as lead.

I have read Mr. Edison's paper with great interest. I doubt nothing, and am suscius to learn the result of further experiments. I have some experiment in the result of interest the metal of the property of the inchest furnace heat known for a single metal by the inchest furnace heat known for a single metal of the metal that metal in the metal of the metal in the metal of the metal in the metal. The instant the air touchest the metal. By infrince heat it requires many hours, and sometimes many days, to annoal metals. By a recent discovery which I stave made I can anneal bars of iron or steel at the reto of one foot per second, thus increasing the duchility of the metal 100 per cent, without the use of other first of one foot per second, thus increasing the duchility of the metal 100 per cent, without the use of other first of one foot per second, thus increasing the duchility of the metal 100 per cent, without the use of other first of one heat, and by the method of dour this the entree the nest, and by the method of dour contract to its enzignal limit. Now, amending and busing iron and steel in one second of time image seem absurd, but it is, nevertheless, a incl. Man read the second of the more faith I have in timine developments in science and art.

Pitrasuson, Pa., Sept. 20.

Jacob Rekes.

Crowded out of the Soldiers' Home by Hayes.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: An articl

in The Sex of Sept. 23 relating to the Soldiers' Home at Washington reminds me of a little experience of my own with that institution. It is perhaps only one case of many of the same kind and may be worthy of notice I am a discharged soldier of the Eighth United States infantry. I served nine months over my term of five years owing to being held as a prisoner with my regiment years owing to being held as a prisoner with my regiment in Texas for hearly two years. While seeking einployment I happened to be in Washington, penniless, in September, 1877. Without acquaintances in that city, and remembering that I had contributed to the Home fund for hearly six years. Hosped that I might be outlied to a lew days stay there. I have dovernor General Potter, who look no very positively that I could stay there could yno more. Those were his exact words. As It was Friday that would leave in in Washington over Sanday without a penny to pay for lodgings or food.

I heat attempted to see the Adjugant-temeral, but could get no invitier than the outside door of the War Office, where a thinkey pompously informed me that I could not see him, but referred me to the Secretary of the floard of Commissioners. That officer informed me that I could not do anything in my case.

At this very time M. Haves, who probably never has and hever will pay a cent to the Home, was with his limity fairing sumptionsly at the expense of the old solidiers, myself among the rest.

Hastrond, Com., Sept. 20.

How Far Can a Horse Travel in Six Days. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "A ader" in today's Ses asks what owner of a horse ould attempt to drive him 500 miles in a week, and says any man trying it would be considered cruel or in-sair. Not cruel, but certainly theme, for the simple reason that there is no lorse in the world that could be compiled the task if put to it, therefore, no one but a li-natic would make the trial. The leat of covering 500 miles in six days is aimest beyond the ability of any two increes—250 miles cast. 27.

Men in the Ladies' Saloon.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your respondent speaks of smoking, and thinks that in th orrespondent speaks or smoking, and thinks that hy the gaminutes crossing the river it might be dispensed with, t is well enough for the men to schoke if they stay on heir own side of the boat, and they have no business in the women's cabin, even if they are not sunking. My notice, who is 70 years old, was crossing the Hudson floor recently, and there were so many ones in the address salson that she had to stand, although she staggested that she thought it was the ladies choic, and one of the men laughed at her.

He has not Abdicated.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: This is to certify that I. Thomas J. Birmingham, still maintain the name you gave me three years ago-King of the Dog Catchers. This year I brought to the pound between 1,280 and 1,380 days, and did not receive one bits, and also got into no trouble whatever. Hoping you will inert the above, I remain yours, ert the above, I remain yours, Financian, King of the D. C's.

Mrs. Abercrombie's Family. From the Charleston News and Con-

Mrs. Betsy Abererombie, who died recently in Laureus County S. C. was one of the very lew who districted the county of the county o

Why Talmage Was Not Made Minister to England.

So, Talmage, here you come! Alack, That when we say we welcome yo We cannot, save with conscience slack, Affirm a thing that's wholly true.

For Rumor had it once, you know. That you intumbed to rec And while we thought this story so We found no reason to complain.

We know that London, scorning eggs, Would speedily detect your charins; Would mark the logic of your lees, The soaring rhetoric of your arms

An English Minister, perhaps, You might have struck a lucky streak. As good, at least, as Hayer's chaps, If but the language you could speak!

A Certain Cure for all Coughs, Jayne's Expectorant -Ada.

SUNBEAMS.

-The Russian Grand Duke Nicholas has een for some time at Paris unrecognized.

—A farmer attempted to cut into a premium pumpkin at a fair at Council Grove, Kannas, to got a few of the seeds, but found it made of wood. Ithad taken many prizes at fairs for its weight, 200 pounds, and

-On starting for the seashere from Lancaster, Pa., a man was asked by a friend to send back some fish. In a few days a box weighing 400 pounds came by express, with charges amounting to \$6.25, and

ontaining a shark nearly nine feet long. -Marwood, the English executioner. writes to deprecate criticisms on bunaling executions, so far as he is concerned. "Somebody recently forwarded me," he says, "a handsome piece of china with my name and the town I reside in inscribed in gold inters thereon in approval of my skill and humanity.

-The island of New Guinea, which has been frequently visited by French navigators but mover formally annexed to France, has been chosen for an exclusively Catholic colony. The devoutements have chartered a vessel, running up the Stars and Stripes to avoid the French laws, and start under the command of the Marquis de Roya, who is to be their first king -Crude rubber has risen fifty per cent, in

price stace last spring, owing to the light supply. The caoutehout trees of Brazil are dying out, owing to fre-quent tapping, and the Indians who collect the gum are compelled to go further into the dangerous and almost impenetrable forests. As the Indians are lazy, and the work ardrons and poorly paid, they will not undertake it if other employment can be found. The 22 percent, tax levied by Brazil makes the matter worse. -Albert Brassey has a steam yacht as splendid as his brother's Sunbeam. It is called tha Czarina, and is the perfection of comfort. Albert Bras-

sey is the youngest of the three sons of the great rairoad contractor. Their father left them \$500,000 a year each. The second son, Henry, is a famous breeder of fancy stock, Thomas enjoys yachting, and Albert is a master of fox bounds, as well as a yachtsman. Albert married the -The Committee of the African International Association has sent orders to Cambier, chief of the Belgian expedition, to advance about 300 miles beyond Lake Tanganyika in a northwesterly direction, and to found a station at Nyangwe, on the Luaisba, or Congo. Papelin, who commands another Belgian expedition, which left Zanzibar toward the middle or last July, will

establish a station, destined to be the first of the scries on the eastern shore of Lake Tanganvika. -There are said to be fully 200,000 beggars tramping about the German Empire, and they are estimated to get as alins not less than \$18,000,000 annually n money, without considering the value of food and lothing given them. Many of these beggars got into the habit of gaining their livelihood in this way through the oppressive laws formerly in vogue that required apprenlices to travel about, literally as journeymen, with a

view to perfecting themselves in their respective tre -Lord Kilmorey, who proposes to sell his Cheshire estates "to test their value in the open market," as he tells his tenants in roply to their request for an abatement of rent, is an old pleasure secker of 03, who resides near London, and has for years been an absentee both on his English and still larger Irish estates. He had a natural son in the Life Guards a few years ago who bore his name and ran a footrace with his legitimate grandson in another regiment of guards. His heir is Viscount Newry, well known in London theatrical circle -It is an open secret in London that at the

neeting of the Cabinet after the recent prorogation of Parliament, Lord Beaconsheld declared his desire to re-dire from the Fremiership, though willing to remaining the Cabinet without office, and expressed a strong wish that Lord Cairns, his Chancellor and friend of thirty cars, should be his successor. There is no precedent for Chancellor being Premier, but this would not stand in the way, had not Lord Salisbury declared his fixed de termination not to serve under any one else, or waive his claim in favor of any one. -A Paris actress, Gabrielle Morales,

whose photographs in fantastic costumes are familiar to Boulevard idlers, was murdered in her lodgings by Eu-gene Riaudet. He followed her from Nice, desped her about, and finally called on her to make her explain why she had repulsed him. On her refusing to receive his visits he took out a revolver and aimed at her heart While the maid, who had been listening in an oute room, and who on hearing the report of the pistol shot had locked in the murderer, was going to such a com-missary of pelice. Riaudet blew his own brains out. -A new Australian delicacy is finding its way into the London markets in the shape of dried kan-garoo tongues. The tails and skins of these animals have loug been utilized-the former for making soup, the latter

for leather; and the recent enormous destruction of kangaroos has given considerable impetus to these two trades. Struck by the waste of food occasioned by th slaughter of so many thousands of these marsuplals as warroe settler made an experiment in curing the tongues of some of the slain, and so highly were they approved that a considerable trade has spring up in this ommodity. The tongues are usually cured by drying in smoke, like the Russian reindeer tongues. -Somerset House, in London, is the re-

ceptacle of many curious documents, but none more settless than the will of ex-Queen Christian of Spain, proved the than the win of ex-Queen Carastina of Spain, proved the other day. The personal estate is under Saloss. Sas directs that 5.000 recited masses shall be performed for her soul, 5.000 for the soul of her late husband, 1.000 for the soul of her deceased children, and 500 for the soul of her deceased grandelibling, the price of each mass is be ten reals. She orders her papers not to be opened for forty years. Christina was a daughter of the King of the Two Sicilies, and had for her first husband Perfinant VII. of Spain, and for her second the Duke of Rienzares By the former she had two children, Queen Isabella and the Duchess de Montpensier, and by the latter eight -Miss Tylney-Long, whose personalty

was lately sworn in England under \$000,000, was half sis-ter of the greatest heiress of her day, Mrs. Wellesley-Pole, who owned Wanstead Hall, in Essex, which up to 1822 was one of the finest houses in England. The Queen't uncle, the Duke of Sussex, proposed to marry her, but was refused, and she gave her hand to Mr. Wellesley. Pole, son of the Duke of Wellington's second brother. Within a few years he squandered all her property of which he could lay hands, and her home was the sense. of an auction, which lasted a month, after which the house, which had cost \$1,500,000, was rapid to the ground, and the gardens were ploughed up. The site of Wanstead can now hardly be traced. Mr. W. Polosubse quently became Earl of Mornington, and survived his whe some twenty-five years, an object of contempt to every one, and supported by a small person from the Duke of Wellington. His second wife often applied for charity from the police magistrates.

-Cologne Cathedral is at length near completion, and August next year will see it finished. Regun in the very malist of the " ages of faith," when memarchs beggared themselves to raise magnificeent structures of which only picturesque ruins now romain for the smild to look at, this extraordinary temple land to had all its contemporaries in the work of construction, saw them reach their mature glory, decline, and suck to ruis, itself being all the time an unfinished fature. The first stone of the Cologne Cathedral was had in 1249, when the grand edifices now left perfect or rained, in Europe were either just finished, or, like Notre Daine, in Paris, were in rapid progress; but while the most claimate of them tack only three centuries to firm to jest out. Cologne has absorbed more than double the time Intent money three centures to complete the chair and since that date it has required liberal aid from manny all the sovereigns of Europe to keep the construction sale. What now remains to be done is the last stage and crowning decoration of the stately towers.

-The Fifty-sixth annual report of the Berlin Society for the Promotion of Christman's among the Jews has been lately published. There is no most ment of the fact that the visible results do not correspond with the wishes of the society. The total in-Hebrew race is given as about what it was a King David-between six and seven maller in Europe, according to the datest statistic about 5,000,000, in Asia, 200,000; in Attain America, from a million to a uniform the first thin half of the European Jews 2500 Russia, 1,375,338 or Austria of whom 575. province of Gathela, 512,000 in Germany province of Poscio. Romania is credited and Turkey with 100,000. There are Too-0,000 in England, 49,000 in France, 35, 60 in and Bortugal have between 2.633 and 4.633 https://doi.org/10.330 Moveys. Nothing is and 4.633 https://doi.org/10.330 Movemental. The population of derivating is 1983 47.730 Movementals, 5.631 Christians, and influences. these last are classified as German, Spinish of Araba The report gives no details conforming America, except that in New York there are 30 asing optics.

-The Chief of Police of Berlin has requested the physicians of that city to em-possible. German terms, intelligible to the affilling out their cortineates of death as that led thereto, rather than technical express a taket from the dead languages. He gives as the condition request the fact that the certificates are the condition of the police, and that are neglected missed by the technical "Dactor's Later one reason for the suggestion, although kind has been found becausify in New Y. average police officer is not more schooling. in watchman; but it hows more like and per-led direction of raiding the jurginary of forests forms. Post Office and other utilitial departments. It and commercial interguers, and even in the local Prench words and expressions when even to be frequent, Latin and decrea compounts and decreated and, in fact, all recipit terms to which services could be found to the decimal, or end to but obtain combinations of derivative words have after as at the 2 discarded or are taking that direction, end to self-still get the doctors to drop their technical ph lake a part in the general scheme of party of the lac-